

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Louis Joliet Hotel
other names/site number St. Patrick's Residence

2. Location

street & number 22 East Clinton Street N/A not for publication
city, town Joliet N/A vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Will code 197 zip code 60431

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotelCOMMERCE/TRADE/restaurantsCOMMERCE/TRADE/specialty stores

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls concretebrickroof asphaltother limestone**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The 1927 Louis Joliet Hotel is an eight-story Neo-classical Revival building in brick with stone trim. It is located at the southwest corner of Clinton and Scott streets, a major downtown Joliet intersection. Structural and historical integrity have been preserved except for minor modifications to the street level facade and the interior lobby space. The nomination consists of one contributing building.

The 225-room Louis Joliet Hotel was constructed of reinforced concrete and brick with plaster over light masonry walls and a brick and stone exterior. The building rests on a poured reinforced concrete foundation. The basement and first floors occupy the full rectangular parcel measuring about 157 by 70 feet. The upper stories (3 through 8) have a U-shaped plan. Each leg of the U has a double-loaded central corridor. The space not occupied by the U has a flat roof above the level of the second story. To the south and west of the hotel are alleyways with a parking lot and the rear of the Rialto Theater beyond the south alley and a commercial office building beyond the west alley. The hotel has a flat tar and gravel roof with a penthouse at the west end which houses the elevator machinery.

Exterior

The eight-story main (north) facade faces onto Clinton Street and has 11 bays on the first story and 20 bays on the upper stories. Stone pilasters with carved bases and capitals divide the first story storefronts and support a full stone entablature with architrave, plain frieze, and dentilated cornice. The storefronts are spatially intact and consist of plate glass sash with metal edging and transoms set above polished granite bulkheads. Three original 1-light doors are located in the west two end bays and in the fifth bay from the east. The other three storefront entrances have been replaced with new aluminum-frame 1-light entries. The easternmost entry has double aluminum frame doors with a large sidelight set above a high Roman brick bulkhead.

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The main hotel entrance is recessed with two modern 1-light aluminum frame doors flanked by 1-light sidelights; this arrangement is repeated in the foyer. The sides of the recess have aluminum-framed fixed glass; an oak cornice encircles the recess. The original rectangular hotel marquee is in place supported by cables with decorative hooks; its underside is comprised of metal panels "coffered" in the center. New metal signage inscribed "St. Patrick's Residence," has been added on top of the marquee.

The upper stories of the hotel are red-face brick and are divided into 20 window bays. The east and west end bays are broader and slightly recessed with vertical brick detailing which accents the corners of the building. Upper story windows are one-over-one double hung sash with stone sills. The second story windows are set on a continuous high stone spandrel panel which projects slightly below each window. Alternating triangular and curved stone pediments with brackets and a plain frieze crown each of the second floor windows. The east and west end bay windows have curved broken-apex pediments with urns. A decorative foliated stone stringcourse connects the pediments while stone-encircled brick panels are found between the windows; the center seven panels are stone infilled. The center six windows of the third story have stone surrounds, flat entablatures, and sills supported by brackets; the center windows of the seventh story are similar. A wide stone stringcourse separates the seventh and eighth (attic) stories and projects on carved brackets below the center six windows of the attic story. Brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals rise from the stringcourse and flank the attic story windows. The pilasters of the east and west end bays are doubled, those of the center six bays have stone shafts. Triangular stone pediments with brackets and a plain frieze alternate with flat stone entablatures with acroteria, brackets, and a plain frieze over the attic story windows. A full stone cornice surmounted by a stone parapet crowns the building. The east and west end bays and the center six bays of the parapet are solid, while the remaining bays have an open carved balustrade.

The details of the main (north) facade are duplicated on the secondary (east) facade which faces Scott Street. This facade is, however, only 8 bays in width. The main entry is off-center to the south and is deeply recessed; an original secondary entrance is located on the south side of the recess and leads into a storefront. The original 10-light double doors with 6-light sidelights and 1-light transoms are set in a classical oak surround (now painted black) with paneled pilasters and a full dentilated

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cornice. The original brass push-plates and entry light are extant as are the marquee hook plates. A tiled foyer separates the exterior doorway from a similar interior doorway.

The south and west facades are a light-colored common brick with exposed concrete piers. The red brick and details of the main facades return on these secondary elevations for one bay. The south elevation is U-shaped above the second floor and the west corner of the U is chamfered. A steel fire-escape with recessed 4-light metal doors and flanking 2-light sash is located on the southeast leg of the U. The west elevation has service related entrances at the southwest corner. A regularly spaced fenestration pattern with one-over-one double hung sash occurs on the upper floors of the south and west facades, similar to the pattern on the primary facades.

Interior

The plan of the first floor is spatially intact and focuses on a large two-story central lobby with storefronts and service areas occupying the four corners. Entrances allow access to these areas from the interior lobby.

A spacious entry foyer with terrazzo flooring is flanked on the east and west sides by staircases leading down to the basement. Additionally, four steps up lead from the foyer to a large two-story rectangular lobby. All of these staircases have terrazzo steps and triple aluminum railings. The lobby is dominated by eight large plain square pillars; the four central pillars being freestanding. Along the north wall of the lobby are staircases to the mezzanine level. The stairs are marble with curved bottom treads, turned wood balusters and railing. At the west end of the lobby are two Otis passenger elevators and a door leading to the service area beyond. The east end of the lobby continues past two original built-in telephone booths and down four steps to the Scott Street foyer and entrance.

The main focal point of the first floor is the two-story lounge located to the south of the lobby and on direct axis with the Clinton Street entrance. The lounge is dominated by a large French inspired fireplace with an eight-foot hand-carved mantel of Bedford stone. The original large wrought-iron andirons are extant. On the east side of the lounge is a newly partitioned office; on the west side is the original reception desk area with its paneled bulkhead and turned baluster partition. The reception desk is

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paneled and has a green marble countertop. Behind the desk is the original key and mail set of pigeon-holes with an office area beyond. Originally, the decoration of the lobby and lounge areas was achieved through a colorful and detailed painting scheme. Vestiges of that scheme can be seen in the entablature molding composed of acanthus leaves, dentils, frieze and architrave encircling the east and west sides of the lobby.

The storefront shops have spatial integrity. The southeast store was originally a barber shop and has both an exterior and interior foyer entrance. A coffee shop is located on the northeast corner. The space has been modernized and a remodeled exterior entrance is located along Clinton Street; on the interior, 10-light double doors lead from the east end of the lobby down four steps to the coffee shop. Two restrooms and a small kitchen are also located in this space. L-shaped storefronts flank the Clinton Street entrance. The west three storefronts are rectangular in plan and were lately a beauty shop, locker room, and storage area respectively. The southwest corner of the building houses hotel service areas, a freight elevator with its original doors, and firestairs.

On the second floor a balcony along the east, west, and north sides overlooks the lobby. On this floor some of the room arrangements have been modified to accommodate the business office and religious requirements of the last tenants, the Carmelite Sisters. Floors 3 through 8 all have the same general room arrangement with no architectural embellishment. The bathrooms are mostly original with terrazzo floors, rounded tubs or glazed tile showers, pedestal sinks with glazed tile surrounds, porcelain faucets, and commodes. Each floor also has its original service and utility closets.

Currently a firedoor, slightly off-center to the west, divides the corridors. An original firehose compartment is located in each "wing." The east wing has an exterior fire-escape on the southeast U-leg and an inner staircase in the southwest corner of the L-shaped corridor. This staircase has metal steps, newel posts, balusters (alternating twisted and straight) and a wood railing; it exits on the second floor. The west wing has the two passenger elevators and the freight elevator. A metal fire staircase is located in the center of the southwest U-leg and runs from the basement to the penthouse.

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The basement steps leading from the Clinton Street foyer are U-shaped in plan and lead to a small lower level lobby. Immediately to the south, down two steps is the main dining room (below the first floor lounge). Four large square pillars are axially arranged in the center. A small elevator lobby is located to the west. To the north of the lower lobby is located a smaller dining room with an employee dining room adjacent. A large modern kitchen is located in the northeast corner, while the boiler room and engineering office are located in the southeast corner. An emergency exit leads up from the boiler room to the south alley. The west half of the basement is dedicated to service and storage areas including the original men's and women's locker and toilet facilities.

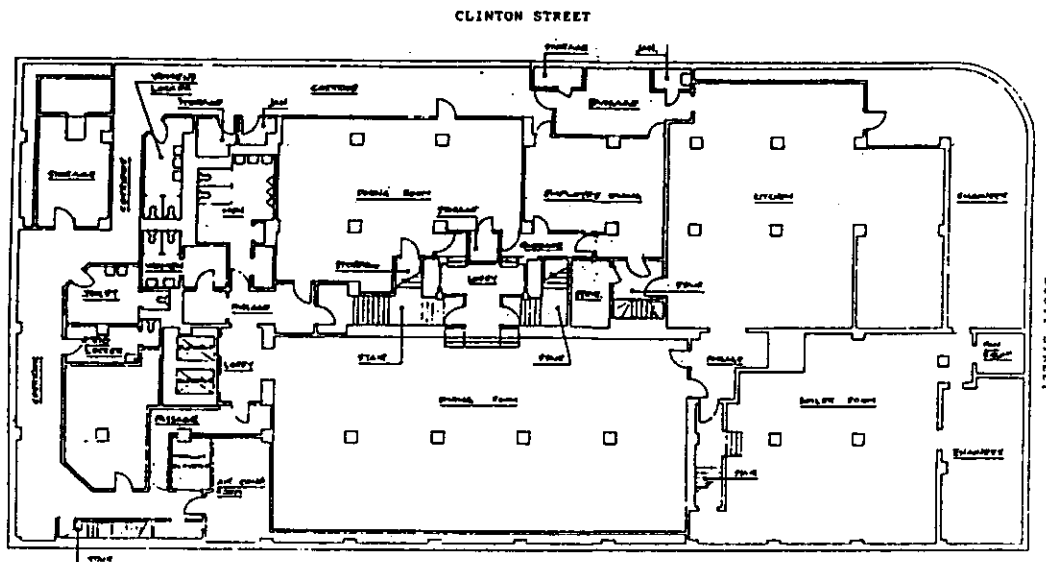
The Louis Joliet Hotel has operated up to the present, albeit for the last 25 years as a retirement center and nursing home. The hotel retains its structural and architectural integrity in both its exterior facades and the public spaces of the interior.

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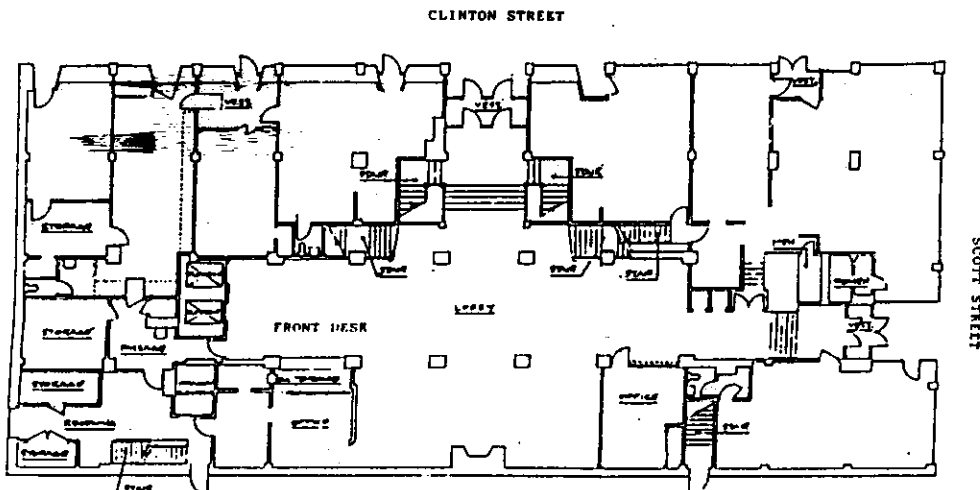
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LOWER LEVEL PLAN



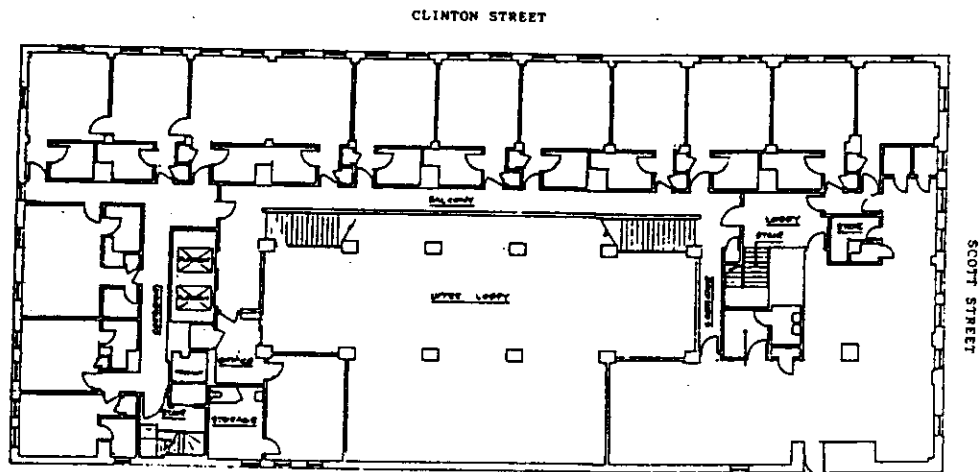
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



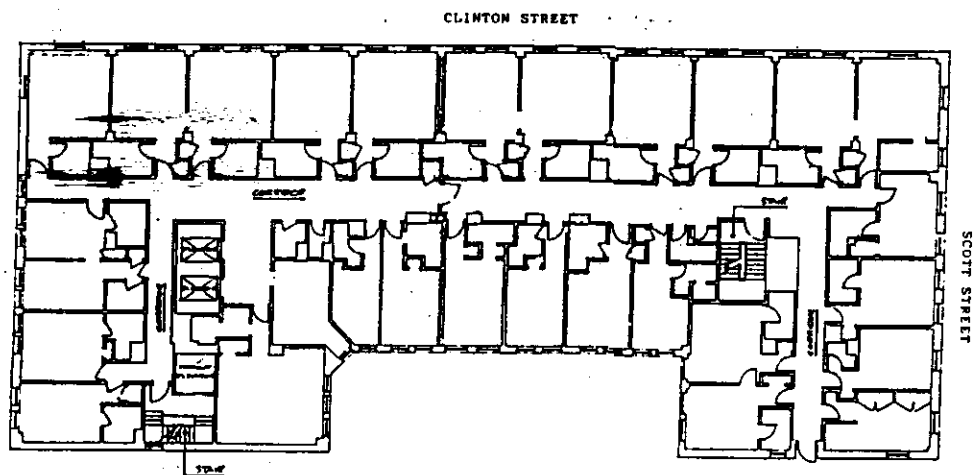
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN (TYPICAL OF FLOORS THREE THROUGH EIGHT)



NORTH

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1927 - 1939

Significant Dates

1927

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Louis Joliet Hotel, built in 1927, is significant under Criterion A for its role in the commercial development of Joliet and is an important example of the local hotel industry at its peak. The hotel is one of the anchor commercial buildings of downtown Joliet and has contributed to commercial business serving as a community focal point for lodging, conventions/ business meetings and social events. As a major local business place and one of the major hotels in the region, its importance continued until 1939, the arbitrary fifty year cut-off date for historic significance.

Commerce

Background

In 1927, when the Louis Joliet Hotel was built, the city of Joliet was still in a period of economic growth which began shortly after the town's settlement in 1834. Throughout the city's development hotels have played an important role, reflecting in their size and stature the relative prosperity of the community in general. Hotels provided a place for the exchange of services, and in many cases goods, thus meeting the definition of commerce. But hotels were also crucial to Joliet's commercial existence beyond the building's walls, allowing a means for visitors to stay in the community and conduct business there. The Louis Joliet Hotel is a vivid demonstration of this commercial link and remains a significant remnant of Joliet's commercial peak, as well as the best remnant of the city's once-flourishing hotel industry.

See continuation sheet

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Commerce in Joliet, both today and in the past, was closely linked with transportation. And as the city's development was determined to a large extent by changes in transportation, so was the hotel industry which supported business activities. One of Joliet's most famous early hotels, the National Hotel, built on the southeast corner of Bluff and Exchange (now Jefferson) streets in 1837, took advantage of all available transportation sources. With the advent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848 the National Hotel set up its own dock where passengers could conveniently disembark. (Ellingson 69) When railroads succeeded canals as a local transportation mode, the National Hotel responded by providing a wagon shuttle service from the depot-- a kind of precursor to the modern hotel-airport shuttle. (Sterling 17)

As more railroads came through Joliet during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, hotels and boarding houses appeared in large number near the tracks and depots, adding to the growing number of hotels in the central business district. By 1886 several hotels served Joliet's rail traffic. Among those were the St. Nicholas Hotel, the Shurts Hotel, and the Atkinson House. Only one, the Bissel House, was not near any transportation facility. (Ellingson 76)

During the twentieth century Joliet's central business district would change direction of movement and concentration several times. In many cases, as occurred previously, changes in transportation would greatly influence this growth. The major transportation change during this time was the introduction and spread of ~~the~~ automobile. While rail traffic in Joliet continued to be an important economic force, its dominance was quickly diminished ~~by~~ automobile traffic.

Automobile traffic had several important effects upon downtown Joliet. It allowed the further concentration of the central business district, and concurrently, the horizontal expansion of the downtown into what had been a fringe area of warehousing and industrial land uses. As a result, numerous automobile related structures began to appear all around downtown, such as parking garages and gasoline filling stations. (Ellingson 77)

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The rise in automobile use was one of several important trends effecting the hotels and overall economy of Joliet. As Gerald Lattin notes in his discussion of the hotel industry:

At the turn of the century there were two new developments in the United States that were to influence twentieth-century hotel operation. First, as the country's economy expanded, the commercial traveler became increasingly prominent in the business world. As this group grew in number, there developed a corresponding increasing need for suitable hotel accommodations and conveniences to serve it. Second, improvements in transportation made travel easier and less expensive. In a society seemingly ever restless and eager to be on the move, such a development immediately led to a tremendous upsurge in the number of travelers. Once the middle class of American society could afford travel expenses, it became an entirely new segment of the traveling public. (Lattin 8)

Thus, Joliet had the opportunity to capture new business from a new wave of travelers. But in order to achieve this, the appropriate accommodations were necessary. With Chicago so near, Joliet had to be especially competitive in its approach to keeping these travelers in town.

Once again, Joliet's hotel industry responded to the changes in transportation and the city's economic and physical structure. As the older hotels relying primarily upon rail or canal traffic began to decline, a new type of hotel emerged which took advantage of both rail and automobile transportation and the accompanying surge in travelers of all types. Like similar facilities in big cities, these hotels were larger, more architecturally elaborate, and provided a fuller range of services than did their predecessors. Describing commercial hotels of this period in a pictorial history of the United States published in 1926, Ralph Gabriel states:

A hotel is much more than a place of temporary or even permanent residence. Developing along more public lines it has become almost a civic monument, a center of communal life. There great dinners are held, balls are given, many political organizations are housed and mass meetings called. There "society", and those who ape it, drink tea, and dance.

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In the course of this development it has become in a very real sense a town hall, a place in which the whole people feels an instinctive if irrational ownership. It is this public character that has made necessary the great monumental lobbies, the magnificent ballrooms, the capacious restaurants. (Gabriel 280)

These hotels were designed to draw people to town not only to conduct business elsewhere in the city, but to conduct business within the hotel itself. Meeting rooms and large dining facilities accommodated in-house business and social gatherings, while various street level stores served both hotel guests and the general public. The concept of a "convention hotel" was beginning.

Many hotels were built during the early automobile age in Joliet. The 1938 City Directory lists no less than 21 hotels operating in Joliet. Many of these are demolished and none are presently operating as active hotels. Furthermore, only a few were of the new, larger type. The Woodruff Inn (1915-1971) was quite luxurious but not particularly large-- only 125 rooms. The Walker Hotel (1920s-present), later known as the Joliet Motor Hotel, was large but rather simple. The only hotel in Joliet which truly met all requirements of the typical large, urban, luxury hotel was the Louis Joliet Hotel. It stands today as the best remnant of Joliet's commercial hotel industry.

The Louis Joliet Hotel

Positioned on a prominent downtown corner, the Louis Joliet was, and is still today, one of the largest buildings in downtown Joliet. The construction of the hotel, even at a time when downtown building was brisk, was a major news item and made the important economic statement that Joliet was very much a progressive city not willing to let the giant Chicago completely upstage it. It was in every way a full-service, luxury hotel to be envied by any city.

Managing to get such a major hotel built, however, was no easy task. As early as 1905 civic leaders had hopes of making Joliet an important convention center. The construction of the Woodruff Hotel in 1915 helped move this idea closer to realization, but it became clear to many that another larger hotel was needed.

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(Jewel of Joliet 22) Among those prominent citizens with this vision were the Rubens brothers, under the local direction of Harry and Claude Rubens. As part of their 1919 master plan for the block of land which would eventually contain their magnificent Rialto Square Theater (bounded by Chicago, Van Buren, Clinton and Scott Streets), the Rubens brothers also envisioned a major hotel. Their ultimate goal was a kind of entertainment and business complex to combine a movie palace, convention center, offices, retail establishments and lodging. (Jewel 22) While the theater and its surrounding office building were completed in 1926, the hotel was not built directly by the Rubens brothers.

By 1925, however, others followed the Rubens brothers' lead and became interested in developing a major hotel on the block. Fred J. Walsh, a prominent Joliet real estate developer, became interested in the northeast corner of the block and began to secure financing for a hotel project there. The Clinton Square Hotel Corporation was formed when Walsh sold stock to ten local investors and the Randolph Investment Company of Chicago. (Herald 8/14/27, "Hundreds View..", p. 1) Gaining local support was not difficult, since the community realized that such a hotel was needed to keep travelers and businessmen from passing by Joliet and staying in Chicago. (Herald, Insurance advertisement, 8/13/27, p.3)

Construction began around March of 1926 and was completed by August of 1927 at a cost of approximately \$750,000. The hotel was opened with much fanfare, including a an elaborate stockholder's dedication banquet on August 11 and a public banquet with entertainment on August 13 (at the extravagant cost of five dollars per plate.) The festivities were held in the Colonial Room, the hotel's banquet and dining hall. (Herald 8/12/27, p. 1; and 8/14/27, p.1) As a demonstration of the general civic euphoria and the economic role played by the hotel, the primary topics at the stockholder's banquet were "The steady growth of Joliet and the remarkable development of Scott Street as a business thorofare." (Herald 8/12/27, p. 1) And to begin the hotel's long history as a meeting place, the Illinois American Legion Convention was held there later that month, filling the building to capacity with 900 guests. (Herald 8/14/27, p. 3; "Hundreds View...")

The Louis Joliet Hotel, with its 225 guest rooms, was greeted enthusiastically. The newspaper went into great depth describing the fireproof hotel, including its \$135,000 in furnishings.

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Everything in the hotel was made as luxurious as possible. Described as one of the most elaborate structures in the loop district, the hotel included rich tapestry; red damask draperies; gold plated lamps; and furniture imported from Spain, Italy, France and Belgium. (Herald 8/14/27 p.3; "Furnishings...")

Guests could take advantage of the usual hotel services at the Louis Joliet, under the management supervision of W.F. Miller, who was the former president of a prominent Iowa hotel management company. (Herald 8/14/27 p.3; "Manager..") In addition to the main dining room, which became a popular local landmark, the hotel provided a coffee shop, cigar and news stand, valet and tailor shop, a barber shop and an elegant reading room on the lobby mezzanine. (Advertisement, 8/14/27) Also available to guests and to the general public were goods and services provided by the eleven shops contained within the building and opening onto Clinton and Scott Streets, one of which contained office headquarters for the state convention committee. (Herald 8/14/89; p.3; "Hundreds View...")

For business clientele, six "sample rooms" were reserved for salesmen. The rooms gave the appearance of an office or store during the day, with a bed on rollers fitted into a closet until night. About the only amenity missing in the Louis Joliet was a large ballroom, although smaller rooms were available for social functions, business meetings and small conventions. The lack of ballroom space was explained at the time by the fact that the Chamber of Commerce Building already provided a space for larger functions. (Albrecht, Herald, 2/12/64) While the hotel could not provide the primary exhibit and meeting space for major conventions, it did lodge numerous conventioners--an essential element in convention trade.

Transportation was clearly an integral part of the hotel's business and location. An advertisement boasts that the Louis Joliet is "Two minutes by taxi from train and electric motor transportation. Away from the clatter of street cars, but only a block from the loop lines, leading in all directions." (Advertisement, 8/14/27) In addition, the hotel provided guests and visitors with nearby automobile garage facilities. The garage, built by the hotel owners, was constructed above the old Central Court Garage just north of the Post Office. The architect was Noyes Roach, who may possibly have designed the hotel as well. (Interview with Billie Limacher, 9/22/89)

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The Louis Joliet Hotel was a major component of the blossoming Joliet downtown economy and an integral element in the general eastward growth of the central business district. Part of this growth resulted from the development of the theater district along North Chicago Street in the early twentieth century. The Rubens family operated three movie theaters in the district, with their fourth and grandest theater being the Rialto Square. The Louis Joliet Hotel relied heavily upon the theater and shopping districts, and in particular upon the Rialto Theater. Considering that the two structures are separated only by a narrow alley, the business connection is logical.

According to Steve Rubens, a descendant of the Rubens brothers, theater patrons would often take weekend trips to Joliet to see live shows at the Rialto and stay at the adjacent Louis Joliet Hotel. (Telephone Interview, 9/19/89) In addition to the regular movies, the Rialto often featured live performances by famous figures, including the Marx Brothers, Burns & Allen, Amos n' Andy, Paul Whiteman, Duke Ellington, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Mary Pickford and many others. Even Charlie Chaplin visited town (but he never performed on stage). (Jewel p.52) Although there are no records to prove this, it is logical that the performers would stay at the nearest luxury hotel, which was the Louis Joliet.

The Louis Joliet Hotel served the Joliet community for many years. The hotel was an important commercial and social boost to the community and was a source of great pride. While the concentration of so many guests into the downtown area naturally provided a stimulus for commerce, the addition of several new retail and service businesses provided in the building also added to the local economy. Furthermore, the hotel's close proximity to transportation facilities probably encouraged visitors to stay in Joliet, providing economic gain for the hotel itself and the community at large.

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Louis Joliet Hotel

- 1919 Rubens Brothers Master Plan in development of the block to contain theater and hotel.
- 1926 The Rialto Theater opens May 24.
- 1926 Financing secured by Fred Walsh and the Clinton Square Hotel Corporation. Construction begins.
- 1927 The Louis Joliet Hotel officially opens to the public.
- 1930s Frank Doyle, hotel manager, buys controlling interest in stock and becomes owner. Hotel experiences financial problems during the Depression. (Herald, 2/12/64, p.3)
- 1940s During World War II hotel space in the Louis Joliet once again at a premium. (Herald, 2/12/64, p.3)
- 1950s The Louis Joliet, like urban hotels nationwide, suffers from the competition of outlying highway motels and from a general decline in the central business district.
- 1963 Patrick Fahey, Joliet businessman, and his wife purchase the hotel and operate it under the 128 Scott Street Corporation, with Donald Tobias as manager (Herald, 1/30/63, p.1)
- Fahey announces plans for a \$280,000 remodeling, ~~including~~ the addition of a glass-enclosed eighth floor. It appears that much of this plan was never ~~carried~~ out. (Herald 4/23/63, p.1)
- 1964 Hotel purchased by the Active Order of Carmelites of the Aged and Infirm. Becomes the St. Patrick's Residence. (Herald 2/12/64, p. 3)
- 1980 Rialto Square Theater completely restored for use as a regional performing arts center. Adjacent office building also rehabilitated.
- 1989 Hotel purchased by the Westin Financial Group for renovation and use as a residential assisted living facility for the elderly.

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- "Manager of New Hotel Long in Field." Joliet Sunday Herald-News. August 14, 1927, p. 3.
- "Open Letter." (in conjunction with insurance advertisement) Joliet Evening Herald News. August 13, 1927, p. 4.
- "Patrick Faheys Buy Hotel Louis Joliet." Joliet Herald-News. January 30, 1963, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Louis Joliet Hotel, Joliet, Will Co., IL

Section number 9 Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY Continued

Polk's Joliet City Directory. Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., Selected
Volumes 1932-1955.

Rialto, Jewel of Joliet. Joliet, Illinois: Will County Cultural
Arts Association, 1977.

Sterling, Robert E. Joliet: A Pictorial History. St. Louis:
G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1980.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 preliminary determination of Individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository:
Joliet Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing
C

B
Zone Easting Northing
D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 1 in Ruben's Subdivision of Lots 5, 6, and 7 in Block 3 in East Joliet, in the plat of said Ruben's Subdivision recorded September 18, 1923, in Book 17 of plats, pages 44 and 45, as Document No. 359309, in Will County, Illinois.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lots that have historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen L. Kummer/Architectural Historian & Brian E. Kolde/Preservation Planner
organization The URBANA Group, Inc. date October, 1989
street & number 110 S. Race St., P.O. Box 1028 telephone 217/344-7526
city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61801-9028

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

WEEKLY LIST OF LISTED PROPERTIES
2/05/90 THROUGH 2/09/90

FEB 16 1990

KEY: Property Name, Multiple Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Certification Date, Reference Number, NHL status

ARKANSAS

Pulaski County
Prunzski House
345 Goshen Ave.
North Little Rock 2/09/90 90000116

COLORADO

Pitkin County
Redstone Coke Oven Historic District
Redstone MPS
CO 133 and Chair Mountain Stables Rd.
Redstone vicinity 2/07/90 89002385

GEORGIA

Baker County
Pine Bloom Plantation
Tanva Rd./Co. Rt. 122, 0.75 mi. S of Baker/Dougherty county line
Newton vicinity 2/09/90 90000105

ILLINOIS

Will County
Joliet, Louis, Hotel
22 E. Clinton St.
Joliet 2/09/90 90000101

INDIANA

Shelby County
West Side Historic District
Roughly bounded by W. Pennsylvania, N. Harrison, N. and S. T. Hopkins, W. Hendricks, Montgomery, & N. Conroy
Shelbyville 2/09/90 90000099

MAINE

Armsbrook County
Mansur, Walter P., House
10 Water St.
Houlton 2/09/90 89002342

MAINE

Franklin County
Upper Dallas School
Saddleback Rd.
Dallas Plantation 2/09/90 89002345

Oxford County

Broad Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Along Church and Park Sts.
Bethel 2/09/90 89002346

MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester County
Vendone, The, and the St. Ives
Worcester MRA
17--19 and 21--23 Chandler St.
Worcester 2/09/90 89002331

MINNESOTA

Hennepin County
Gluek, John G. and Minnie, House and Carriage House
2447 Bryant Ave. S.
Minneapolis 2/09/90 90000103

MISSISSIPPI

Adams County
Glencannon
Jct. of Providence Rd. and Gov. Fleet Rd.
Natchez 2/08/90 89002322

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lancaster County
Lancaster Cotton Oil Company
Lancaster County MPS
S. Main St. at Lancaster & Chester Railroad tracks
Lancaster 2/06/90 89002145

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brown County
Brown Hall
Main St.
Barnard 2/07/90 89002336

TENNESSEE

Bedford County
Shelbyville Hydroelectric Station
Pre-TVH Hydroelectric Development in Tennessee, 1901-1933 MFS
TN 231 at Duck River
Shelbyville 2/09/90 89002354

WEST VIRGINIA

Barbour County
Whitescarver Hall
Circle Dr. on the Alderson-Broadus College campus
Phillippi 2/05/90 89002317

Doddridge County

Rockland
Address Restricted
Shepherdstown 2/05/90 89002316

Greenbrier County

Uylie, James, House
208 E. Main St.
White Sulphur Springs 2/05/90 89002318

Monongalia County

Men's Hall
West Virginia University NPS
Prospect and High Sts.
Morgantown 2/05/90 89002309

Multiple Resource Areas are identified by MRA
Multiple Property Submissions are identified by MPS
Thematic Resources are identified by TR
NHL designates a National Historic Landmark

The following actions have been taken on the following properties but were excluded from the previous list:

KEY: Property Name, Multiple Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL status, Requested Action, Decision Date

INDIANA

Madison County
Wilkie, Wempell L., School
1630 Main St.
Elwood 75000029
REMOVAL 1/19/90

Rush County

Ferree Covered Bridge
Kennedy, W. M., House and Covered Bridges of Rush County TR
Base Rd.
Fushville vicinity 83000093
REMOVAL 1/19/90

The following actions have been taken on the following properties:

KEY: Property Name, Multiple Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL status, Requested Action, Decision Date

PENNSYLVANIA

Huntingdon County
Greenwood Furnace
Industrial Resources of Huntingdon County, 1760--1939 NPS
PA 305 in Greenwood Furnace State Park
McAleveys Fort vicinity 89001815
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION 2/08/90
Monroe Furnace
Industrial Resources of Huntingdon County, 1780--1939 NPS
Jct. PA 26 and Legislative Rt. 31076, 6 mi. NW of McAleveys Fort
McAleveys Fort vicinity 89001818
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION 2/08/90